# MORMONISM'S MORAL

BATTLEGROUND IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

Address Delivered by Elder Orson F. Whitney, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, September 9, 1906.

their crippled and infirm, and not an

able-bodied man could well be spared. Women and children, in some instan-

ces, had been driving team and tending

stock, owing to the limited number of men available. All who could be spared

had left their familles encamped on the

prairies and the river banks, and had

bread for their families and forage for

When this call came it naturally sur-

prised the Mormon leaders, and at

first they looked upon it as a hostile

demonstration. They had not asked for anything of the kind; had not asked

But the patriotism of the peo-

for the privilege of enlisting; but fo

ple rose trlumphant over any tempta-

tion to resent this demand, which, I

believe, was kindly meant by the government. I do not think the govern-

ment realized the true situation. Think-ing it could assist the Mormon exiles,

and at the same time subserve its own

interests, it gave them the opportunity

as it was called, of sending five hund-

red of their young men as a pioneer

body to look out a home for the rest.

The government did not know that a

ploneer organization had already been

formed: that it was the purpose of

Brigham Young and his associates to leave the main body of their people en-

camped upon the Missouri, and cross

the plains, and exprore the Rocky mountains in the summer of 1846. The

call for the battalion did help the com-

munity in some ways. It gave them the opportunity to show their patriot-

ism, their loyalty, their willingness to

help the government in the great war

it had undertaken; and it partly pio-neered the west. Members of this bat-

tallon, honorably discharged after then

was Mormon picks and shovels that

brought that gold to the surface, al-though it was a non-Mormon who first pronounced it gold. But the call for

the battalion, nevertheless, postponed the departure of the pioneers until the

following spring. July, 1846, instead of July, 1847, would have witnessed Utah's

natal day, had it not been for the epi-

sode of the Mormon battalien. Af-

volunteers, it was out of the question

to spare the pioneer band until the year

WEBSTER ON THE WEST.

western country at that time is summed up in the cloquent words of Daniel Webster who, early in the 40's, was speaking on the floor of the Unit-

ed States senate, to the proposition of establishing a mail route from Independence, Missouri, to the mouth of

the Columbia river. Said the great orator and statesman: "What do we

want with this vast worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts.

put these great deserts or

endless mountain ranges, impenetrable

and covered to their very base with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast. a coast of 3,000 miles rock-bound, cheerless, uninviting, and not a harbor on it! Mr. President, I will never vote one coast for the public free snow the publi

one cent from the public treasury to

place the Pacific coast one inch nearer to Boston than it now is."

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND COL.

BRIDGER

The Mormon pioneers had barely

crossed the Rocky mountains when they met Col. James Bridger, the builder and proprietor of one of several lonely log

forts scattered through this intermoun-

tain region. Fort Bridger, now in southwestern Wyoming, consisted of

had taken Indian squaws for wives, and lived there with them and their half-

stood upon the Weber river, where Og-

den city now stands. Fort Hall, now in Idaho, was another of these old sta-

this region were a few guides, hunters

and trappers, sharing with savages and wild beasts these mountain solitudes.

This man Bridger, finding it was the

purpose of the pioneers to plant a colo-ny in the desolate valley of the Great Salt Lake, endeavored to dissuade them

from it. Said he to President Young: "I would give a thousand dollars if I

knew an ear of corn could ripen in Salt

Maj. Moses Harris, advised President

Young to plant his colony in Cache val-

ley if he planted it anywhere in this region. He told them that that was a

good place for wintering cattle. Cache

valley was so called because it was the custom of the trappers to cache their

furs there in order to hide them from the Indians. It was supposed by many

resented the North American and the

Hudson Bay Fur companies that the

Great Salt lake, which they had dis-covered about the year 1820 or 1825, was

an arm of the Pacific ocean. They were ignorant of the land which they

were ignorant of it. The great Daniel Webster himself was ignorant of it. In

the school books and upon the maps of

that period, it was designated as "the Great American Desert," and the Great

Salt lake came to be known as "Ameri-ca's Dead Sea." None of the emigrants

on their way to California and Oregon

ever lingered here. It was a land cov-eted by none, shunned by all; a land of

desolation and death; nobody wanted it. Even these rough mountaineers, advised the Mormon leaders not to bring

their people here to starve and die in

But Brigham Young, when he saw Salt Lake valley, said: "It is the very

SAMUEL BRANNAN'S COLONY.

I must tell you, however, that before

he arrived here he met another man who endeavored to dissuade him from

his purpose. It was no other than El-der Samuel Brannan, a member of the Church who had sailed from New York

with a company of Latter-day Saints on the ship Brooklyo, about the beginning of 1846, and had doubled the Cape and landed his company at the bay of San Francisco. These emigrants, 235 in

superior advantages of that region, how the crops sowed and reaped themselves; a flowery land, a green and

the midst of a barren waste.

One of these old forts

Another mountaineer,

The popular estimate of this whole

July, 1846, instead of

the first gold of California.

(Reported by F. W. Otterstrom.)

The feeling and eloquent references, country, engaged in an exodus unparto the prayer offered by Brother Cannon to the blessings that we enjoy, supplemented by the sentiment of the himi in which we sang praise and thanksgiving to God for His blessings to His people "In this far western land," are very suggestive of a subjet that has been resting upon my mind since I was notified that I would he expected to address the congregation here this afternoon. Perhaps this subject was partly suggested by my subject was party consecuted by my recent trip to the stakes of Zion in the Dominion of Canada. For in witnessing the wonderful works of the ploneers in the province of Alberta, my mind traveled back to that still involvement and supportant. the privilege of freighting goods and military stores while carrying on their exement the pioneering and colof this western wilderness by Mormon people nearly 60 years I found the Latter-day Saints made of sterling stuff, energetic and man of suring having faith in God, and manifesting their faith by their works, cople typical—I have no doubt—in rength of character and in the cleanhich settled in these mountain vales

during and after the year 1847. PROPHETIC FORECAST. is 64 years since the Prophet oph Smith, at Montrose, Iowa, prerat the Latter-day Saints would be pay mountains; and it is past 59 passince that prediction began to be hald. It was not in the destiny of appophet who predicted this moveo lead out in the consummation though it is true that he orarmed an exploring expedition in brusry, 1844, only a few months for his martyrdom, which expedia had as its purpose the finding of e region of the Rocky mountains. after the expedition was organ-Joseph Smith memorialized Confor the passage of an act, draft-himself, that would afford proto American citizens who deto settle in Oregon or other parts great west. The exploring party left Nauvoo, being detained by connected with the martyrdom; and fate intervened to prevent the prophet from leading his people to his land. It did not defeat the design but changed the personality of the executor. Brigham Young and his ociates lived to carry out the plan; came to this far western land; led the people hither, and fulfill-in part, the prediction uttered by martyred seer in the mouth of

WESTWARD MOVEMENT.

was almost simuitaneous with the breaking out of what is known as the breaking out of what is known as the description of nation, angered by the annexation of Texas and the occupation by United States troops of disputed territory thong the Rio Grande, began hosfilles, and this was followed by a decision of war on the part of our government. In May the battles of Palo Alte and Resaca de la Palma were sen by Gen. Zachery Taylor over the Mexican forces. In the reneral plan of campaign adopted at Washington it was resolved to strike Mexico in three places. Gen. Taylor ould continue operations along the to Grande; Gen. Winfield Scott, com-ander in chief, would invade Mexico om the Gulf coast, while Gen. Stephi. F. Kearney, with a third army, supped at Port Leavenworth, would arch overland and capture the Mex-an povinces of California and New southwestern trying directly in the path of proposed march to the sen. The stockade, wherein dwelt Col. Bridger and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

The then Merican directly in the path of stockade, wherein dwelt Col. Bridger and several other mountaineers who had taken Indian squaws for wives, and had taken Indian squaws for wives, and their halfthen Mexican soil, included in province of California; while New co, Arizona, and contiguous parts up the province of New Mexico. Month of this region was Oregon, dained by Great Britain, claimed also by the United States, and beginning to te settled by emigration from the east.

THE THEN FRONTIER. trackless plains, now divided into discussions plains, now divided into alous states and territories, but unoccupied and forming a porior of the great strip of country as the Louisiana purchase, acted from France by our government during the administration of exident Thomas Leffarence. Oversland ident Thomas Jefferson. Overland ration from the Missouri to the had begun about the year 1841, I was a thin stream, only a few souls dragging themselves the snow-clad mountains, over dish-infested plains, across this desert basin in which the states sh and Nevada are now located. is a few thousand souls, with ox in a few thousand souls, with ox ins, requiring months to traverse a vist and desolate region had made again and and tedious way across the again and mountains to the coast. In the had settled along the California again.

THE ILLINOIS EXODUS. ming now of the great exodus from manabegan in February, 1846, a months before the beginning of the an war. With their heavy a trains, drawn mostly by exen, snow-covered, spring-flooded the main body of our exiled peopled for rest upon the banks of Masour rest upon the banks of the follows and along the and along the det of lowa, and were there when set of lowa, and were there some conflict commenced. Their first cause of it was the presence in the tamps of a United States resided by the government to raise a season of 560 men to assist in the action of the commence of the tamps of the tamps of the covernment of the tamps of the men to assist in the tamps of tamps of the tamps of tamps that prior to this time, at about againing of the exodus, President cam Young, who had succeeded barryed prophet, Joseph Smith sched a messenger to the city of gion to solicit governmental his people in their exodus. No money was asked, nor help of kind except the privilege of dig military stores to Oregon or points on the Pacific coast. This Francisco. These emigrants, 235 in number, took with them a printing press, and set up a newspaper, the California Star, the second newspaper to be published in the Golden State. Having left his company plowing and building in the San Juaquin valley, Brannan came across the country to meet President Young and the pioneers and persuade them, if possible, to join his colony on the Pacific coast. He spoke of the superior advantages of that reon the Pacific coast. This is, received with kindness at of government, laid the pro-lore President Polk. It is said the war seemed imminent aside war seemed imminent aside to be the bands of California by the hands in the property of the part o migrating Mormons, but that was thwarted through the in-of Senator Thomas Benton of an implacable foe of the

THE MORMON BATTALION.

plore the entire region, and they would come back and say, "This is the place for our central city; here we will build the city and temple of our God."

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE. It is now in order to ask the ques-

tion: Why did President Young make this strange choice of an abiding place for his people? Why did he not follow the fashion, shun these forsaken soltudes, and hurry on to the land of flowers and of gold? Why did he not listen to Elder Brannan, and to those hunters and trappers who sought to discourage him? Why did he say in spite of it all, "This is the very place; here we will build the city and the temple of our God?" Erastus Snow declared, from this very stand, at a great meeting held upon Pioneer day, many years ago, that President Young had a vision of Sait Lake valley, while lourneying hither. He saw a tent settling down over this valley, and heard a voice from heaven saying: "This is the place where My people, Israel, shall pitch their tents." If that be true, and I doubt it not, there is a very cogent reason why he chose this place and refused to be moved from his pur-pose. But even if he had had no such manifestation; if he had seen no vision and heard no voice. I believe still that Brigham Young would have acted just as he did. Why? Because Brigham Young was building upon Joseph Smith's foundation; he declared that he was Joseph's postile. He built upon he was Joseph's apostle. He built upon the foundation laid by the Prophet of God, and you will search his history In vain for a single instance where he deviated wittingly from the plan that Joseph had laid down. Joseph declared that his people should become mighty in the midst of the Rocky mountains. He did not say the Pacific coast, did not say Oregon or California, but the Rocky mountains; and Brigham Young was not the man to deviate from the word and will of God. Here, in a land shunned by all, in the midst of sterile savage, and forbidding surroundings. he put his trust in Heaven and said: "Here we will build the city and the temple of our God." Brigham Young, moreover, was a far-seeing and saga-clous leader; he was leading a people who had been expelled from their homes several times before undertaking this great exodus into the wilderness, and he knew that from those very states where the Latter-day Saints had suffered their heaviest persecutions, a stream of emigration was even then making its way to the Pacific coast. It would only have been a matter of a few years and the bloody and cruel history of the past would have been repeated. Brigham Young saw this if Samuel Brannan did not. Brannan was thinking of today: Brigham Young had his gaze upon tomorrow and was planning for the future. COURSE WAS JUSTIFIED.

Experience and history have justified the course pursued by the great pioneer, the greatest colonizer that modern times has known. This barren waste, then parched and withered by the sun, now smiles with orchards and vineyards, and is dotted from north to south, and from east to west, with the cities, towns, and villages of a peaceable, pa-triotic, prosperous and contented peoworshiping God, loving their fellaw men, maintaining the principles of selves to play the important part in the destiny of their country that God will yet call them to play. And what of Samuel Brannan and his colony? Who has heard of them? Who has heard of any of those factions that have split off from time to time from the main body of God's people and have sought to be a law unto themselves? They have lost their identity, just as this people would have lost their identity, else have been driven again from their hard-earned homes, had they not heeded the wise counsel of their heav-

inspired leaders. THE BATTLEGROUND.

There is a strange fatality connecting the Latter-day Saints with the Rocky mountain region. Joseph Smith de-clared that here his people should become mighty. It was here they planted their feet in fulfillment of that prediction. Brigham Young could not be moved; could not be tempted; could not gion, and all the efforts of our people to colonize places in the west at a distance from the Rocky mountains have proved futile and unavailing. I'an Bernardino is an example. It was purchased and founded in the early fiftles as an outfitting post for Mormon emigration from the west. How long did it continue? Only till the year 1857, when, at the prospect of a collision between the United States and the Territory of tah, that settlement with other settlements and missions was broken up and the people were driven back to the Rocky mountains. Our outfitting posts on the frontier were occupied but tran-Winter Quarters, Kanesville, and other points were only temporary posts for the Latter-day Saints. The hand of destiny has pushed this people the Rocky mountain region; and I believe that this is the moral battle-ground where the great Mormon probem must be wrought out. God led His people to this land. The Latter-day Saints, if they will do their duty, will never be driven from the Rocky mountains. They may go north into Canada, but they are still in the Rocky mountain region. They may go south into Mexico, but they are still along the mighty backbone of the continent. Today, instead of one stake of Zion, with which the Church, 75 years ago, began its history, there are 55 stakes of Zion, stretching from Canada on the north to Mexico on the south. Here is where the Mormon people must gather; here it is their destiny to abice; and God will see to it-for it is His business to take care of His people that their feet are firmly planted, so that they will never again be driven

THE PART TO BE PLAYED. What is the part that this people must play in the future? I was conversing a few months ago with a learn-ed gentleman who was passing through this city, and he asked me what design the Mormon people had in establishing themselves here; or rather, if there was any special purpose in the founding of our cities and towns where they had been founded. Why do they extend, in an all but unbroken from Canada to Mexico, along the region of the Rocky mountains? I answered that so far as the people were concerned they seem to have been governed largely by circumstances, by the necessities It was a proverb with the Mormon leaders in early days, that they came here willingly because they were compelled to. And from that time forth, our people, in redeeming the waste, have founded their cities towns and villages wherever they could found them; wherever circum stances compelled them to go they have gone. Wherever a spring of water bubbled up in the midst of an oasis, there a Mormon settlement has sprung up, a Mormon town has been established. On the water few and far between, coming down from the snow-capped peaks, there the villages of our people have been found, In later years, when the rivers could be utilized they have established themselves upon the larger streams. I told this gentleman that that was the only design the Mormon people had pur-sued in catablishing themselves here. There had come a time when the heavy hand of the law was laid upon some of them, because of a principle of their religion. A crusade was inaugurated and some were compelled to flee from the rigors of that crusade. Some went to Canada, some to Mexi-

Flag and the Constitution, when trait-ors and tyrants would be trampling them in the mire. He said that he them in the mire. He said that he saw fathers seeking the lives of their sons, mothers murdering their own daughters; city rising against city, county against county, state against state, until he could endure it no longer, and called upon God to close the vision; it was so dreadful. He said that anarchy would have the east in its grasp, and at that time the Mormon people would stand as the representatives of law and order and would sentatives of law and order and would maintain American institutions then in peril; and that to them would flock lovers of liberty, lovers of law and order, who would recognize in this community a union of patriots, of true and loyal Americans, intent upon the salvation of their country and its God-in-spired institutions. "Do you believe that?" said this gentleman. "I do," was my reply. "Did Joseph Smith prophesy it?" "He did." "Well," said he, "It is coming as sure as fate."

This I hold to be the great reason why Joseph Smith pointed out the Rocky mountains as the future home for his people. This was why Brigham Young could not be moved from his purpose to plant the feet of his people God's purpose is to use His people for the salvation of this nation and the salvation of the world. Loyalty is inherent in Mormonism; it Gospel of Jesus Christ, the perfect law

AN APPEAL TO THE SAINTS.

Latter-day Saints, you who are tempted to move from this goodly land, for the purpose of bettering your temporal condition, think of these things. Can you afford to sell you birthright for a mess of pottage? Young people, children of parents who gave their all for this work, laid everything but their lives, and were willing to lay their lives upon the altar for the perpetuity of this cause, can you afford to go to sleep? Can you afford to be less loyal than your fathers and mothers who had this great purpose in view? God give us strength, God give us power to endure faithful to the end, God give us the intelligence to comprehend His mighty purposes in bringing His people here, and may we show our gratitude for the blessings He has vouchsafed to us by doing His will, by keeping His commandments, and preparing ourselves to play the important part that He has designed we shall play in the great drama of the future, Amen.

THE ORIGINAL.

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Hone and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, an on account of the great merit and popu-larity of Foley's Honey and Tar man imitations are offered for the genuin-These worthless imitations have similar sounding names. Beware of them. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in yellow package. Ask for it and refuse any substitute. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

#### RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Elder George A. Newbold of Bennion ward passed through this city Aug. 18. on his return from the British mission, for which he was set apart May 1, 1906. The Nottingham conference was his field of labor, count of ill health. He returns on ac-

Elder Francis Murphy of 1027 Cleveland avenue, Sugar ward, Salt Lake city, returned Aug. 30, from the British mission, whither he was sent July 19, 1904. The Irish conference was his field of labor.

Elder Joel R. Parrish of Centerville. Elder Joel R, Parrish of Centerville. Davis Co., returned Friday, Aug. 31, from the British mission, for which he was set apart July 12, 1904. The Sheffield conference was his field of labor, presiding there during 14 months of his mission.

Elder Vernon W. Fairbanks of 1849 south Ninth East, Salt Lake City, re-turned August 31, from the British mission, to which he was assigned April 18, 1904. The Scottish and Newcastle conferences and the Liverpool offices were his field of labor.

Elder Miles Durfee of Oakley, Cassia Co., Idaho, passed through this city Sept. 4, 1906, on his return from the Southern States mission, where, since April 12 ,1904, he has been laboring in the Florida conference.

Eider John L. Scott of Winder ward, Salt Lake Co., returned Sept. 5, from the New Zealand mission, for which he was set apart Sept. 15, 1905. The Wanginui, Hawkes Bay, Auckland and Waikato conferences were his fields of labor. He returns at this time on ac-

Utah Co., passed through this city Sept. 6, on his return from the New Zealand mission, for which he was set apart Feb. 5, 1904. The Otago and Canterbury conferences were his fields of labor, presiding over both. He was released to bring home the body of Elder Geo. W. Stevens, who died in the Otago conference.

Kane Co., passed through this city Monday, Sept. 10, on his return from the Eastern States mission, whither he was sent April 30, 1904. The Brooklyn, West Penn. and New England conferences were his fields of labor.

Elder Herbert E. Woolley of Kanab.

In all the fields represented the gospel work is making very good prog-ress. The Elders were well treated everywhere, made many friends and greatly enjoyed their missionary la-All returned in good health except in the instances noted.

#### AMERICANS ABSORBING THE BRITISH RAIL TRADE

The high price relatively charged for steel rails in Great British is causing a loss of business to British rail manufacturers. The British rail trade is more or less playing into the hands of its American rivals. It is true that the Americans have established a kind of working arrangement with European rail manufacturers whereby there is a more or less definite understanding as to partition of markets, but that arrangement is not binding on all rail manufacturers, because all of them do not recognize it. Nor can it be expected to bind European manufacturers in the sense of giving the Americans the command of markets on the American continent so long as England naturally undertakes to fill rail contracts for the railroads of her own Dominion of Canada. Indeed, such an understanding as that named must be both unstable and helder manife while prices differ as of Canada. Indeed, such an understanding as that named must be both unstable and highly elastic while prices differ as they do at the present time.

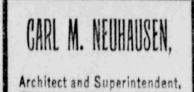
The exports of British rails in the first five months of 1996 were 55,006 tons in excess of these of the corresponding period of the previous year, but the increasing demand came largely from India.

#### OVER 3.000,000 ACRES GROWING JUTE IN INDIA.

The government of India has issued a statement which shows that the number of acres of jute under cultivation this year is 3,211,309, compared with 2,163,500 acres last year. This is an increase of 108,000, and represents the largest acreage ever reported in the history of the trade. Estimates vary as to the product per acre. A Dundee cable dispatch estimated a crop all the way from 8,800,000 to 3,814,500 bales. The India government says that the crop is progressing under the most favorable conditions. The actual crop last year was 8,200,000 bales, and with the increased acreage this year there is certain to be a much larger production.

themselves: a flowery land, a green and grassy land: and be would have added, a land of the mastered from the Mormon the Mormon the Missouri. Not their messentian from their messentian from their messentian land with the flower land with liver complaint and have not received help read this. Mrs. Mary E. Hammond, design in the breast of God, who led had grassy land: and the received help read this. Mrs. Mary E. Hammond, design in the breast of God, who led had grassy land: and ignored the prophecies of evil uttered by Colonel Bridger and his associates. When he saw Salt Lake valley he said: "This is the very place." He told the exploring parties, organized soon after his arrival here, in the midst of an Indian south, the east, or the west; might ex-

### Representative Concerns BUSINESS BUILD UP SALT LAKE



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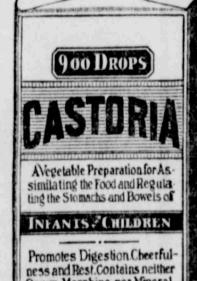
You have read our oft-repeated statement, "In use for over 30 years." It was in the early sixtles that the prescription now universally known as Castoria was first made use of. With a record of over fifty, under five years of age, out of every hundred deaths, it was the AMBITION OF EVERY PHYSICIAN to discover a remedy suitable for the ailments of infants and children that would decrease this distressing mortality. In Castoria that relief has been found.

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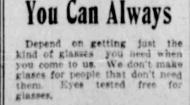
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